The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1867. NO. 129.

...SBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

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(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE)

... BRIGHAM.....Editor.
THOMPSON } Business Managers.
BOLTZMAN. }

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
...ivery.....5 Cents.
...ed by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
...scribers, (per year).....$10 00.
...THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

...e Daily Commercial

A Shrewd Advertiser.

...tem is going the rounds, stating that a ...n merchant recently donated to the Lon...regation a printing press worth $2,000, as ...e of his grateful appreciation of immense ...s received by advertising in their col...

...es not seem to have occurred, even to ...ers or men copying the item, that the true ...n of the motive in this gift, was to make ...e the best investment in advertising of ...ventures in that line. Talnk of it! It ...to us decidedly the best bit of the day. ...g our own Barnum completely. ...gs the COMMERCIAL already rejoices in ...session of a magnificent press worth ..., we are lost in want of that kind of a ... But if any similarly shrewd man wants ...k a bold stroke for a fortune, there are ...in which we might perhaps be gratified. ...corner lot somewhere near the Postoffice, ...ved by a new four story iron front, ...ed to our business. Think of it, ye mil...res, but don't all speak at once.

...m the Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

...development of territory in the oil ...of Pennsylvania continues to be vigor...prosecuted, and a large number of wells ...ow being tested. The Titusville *Herald* ...rsday has the following items of inter...

...well on lease No. 27, of the Skinner Farm, ...ing. The well on lease No. 36, of the Rice ...is testing. A new well was struck ...day on No. 35, of the Rice Farm. ...ed the Metzler well, and is pumping ...0 barrels of gravity oil per day. The ...ty interest is partly owned by Messrs. ...ith and Cass. Well No. 1, on lease No. ..., the Shamburg Farm, is leading. A new ...ting on the Dorr-Reffgeny lease, of the ...ell Farm. It commenced pumping oil ...last evening on Saturday. A new well ...se No. 6, of the Shue & Lather Petroleum ...e Tract, of the Foster Farm, has been ...to cut oil in the Upper Sand, ...ences per day. The land interest is ...by the Shue Farm Petroleum Company, and the working interest by ...ris O. Company. The Noaman well, on ...ann Run, has been abandoned. The tub...g and rods were drawn on Monday. It was ...e Hance Hole drilling. The McKinnon ...on Western Run, commenced drilling on ...ay evening. The timbing is being drawn ...ew days previous to the time of drilling ...off well, Lease No. 1, on the Bennington ...has been cleaned out, and is being re...ed. The Wilcox well, owned and drilled ...y the Wilcox Oil Company have been ...own for a number of weeks. The Blakely ...on the Wheeler Farm, on Western ...ff Farm, Western Run, is now pro...5 barrels of gravity oil per day. ...ction of the Equator well on Lease ...f the Bennett Farm, has run down ...the last two weeks from eighty to about ...s per day. The shipments over the Oil ...Railroad for the week ending Saturday ...ued to round numbers about 48,000 bar...Two hundred thousand barrels on tank, ...as been our stereotyped figure, and while ...ch more has been contracted for, it ...ue to run Dennis Run have effected ...tered condition. J. K. Hornaday is ...nt, J. V. N. Dorr, Secretary, and J. L. ...Greenlee, Jr., Treasurer. The directors ...preference to the Pittsburgh Re...ertise of the Company, should be sent ...ffice Treasury of each month. The meet...ge fee is five dollars.**

The Lake in Bolte Disaster.

Detroit *Post* of Tuesday, says that in the ...d States District Court, on Monday, the ...e of the ill-fated propellor Lac La Belle ...ght before to Judge Longyear, on a ...ge of the ...ssship Milwaukee. The libel...ld $80,000 damages, and base their claim ...ground that it was through the care...ess of the officers of the Milwaukee ...ident occurred. Pending this libel, sev...ing libels have been filed, amount...$20,000. The Milwaukee has been bought ...0 by George Jeremiah C. H. Bull being ...the leading bidder for a fortune, there are ...the line of the lakes have been engaged ...rchase one or the other, and the suit libels ...e's most interesting feature, so far as pub...matters are concerned, that has ever been ...in this section.

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From Harrisburg.

...ration of Rights to Connellsville ...road—The Mat er Before the Com...tee—Arguments.

[Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1867.

...he telegraph has informed you, the Rail...Committees of both branches met last ...ng, and as it was understood that they ...ld take action on the act repealing the act...ing the charter of the Pittsburgh and ...ville Railroad, there was a good deal of ...st manifested by the friends of that road. ...Senate Committee having already heard ...arties interested, there was nothing for ...to do but report or refuse to report the ...They resolved to report the bill with a ...ve to reconsidering, the vote in favor ...ebeing three for negative and two for a...able report, but under the rules of the ...e majority can pass the bill, the recon...ation of the Committee to the contrary, ...ite notwithstanding. It remains now ...ers to vote on this bill, and whether the ...e of Pennsylvania will repair the great ...t that has been done.

...ording to agreement the House Commit...et at eight o'clock to hear all parties inter...There was a large number of gentlemen ...Western Pennsylvania present, along with ...llegheny delegation, and a number of citi...of Pittsburgh who are here. After the ...man of the committee called it to order, ...el John P. Glass, Speaker of House, was the first gentleman who ...ssed them. He congratulated him...that he had finished up the ...ous Committee gentlemen who would do ...to the people of the Commonwealth. He ...ed a brief sketch of the agricultural and ...ation of the people of Western Pennsyl...a, were, toward the close of the session of ...e was raised through the Legislature ...e State to repeal the charter of the ...ville Railroad without a hearing, and ...ent created. Pending this libel, sev...ing libels have been filed, amount...$20,000. The Milwaukee has been bought ...0 by George Jeremiah C. H. Bull being ...the leading bidder for a fortune, there are ...the line of the lakes have been engaged ...rchase one or the other, and the suit libels ...e's most interesting feature, so far as pub...matters are concerned, that has ever been ...in this section.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Compensation for Slaves.

Bill Providing for Same Repealed.

Mr. Ashley Makes a Personal Explanation.

The New Plan of Reconstruction.

MILITARY GOVERNMENTS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Amendatory Tax Bill.

Reduction of Internal Taxation $40 000,000 Per Annum.

The Northern Ohio Judgeship.

The Habeas Corpus Bill Signed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1867.

Compensation of Slave Owners.

A bill was reported in the Senate this morning, suspending the operation of the act of 1861, authorizing the appointment of a commission to compensate loyal slaveholders for slaves enlisted in the military service, and discharging the commissioners already appointed, and transferring that draft fund in the hands of the Secretary of War was to have been applied to the purpose it dreated in the act which this bill virtually repeals.

Direct Importation

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to facilitate direct importation by authorizing the reshipment of goods from the port of arrival to their destination without entering public warehousing.

Appropriation Bill

The Legislative Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was up at one o'clock, and discussed until 4:30, when a recess was taken and on resumeding the same subject was continued.

Personal Explanation.

In the House to-day, Mr. Ashley of Ohio rose to a personal explanation, and denounced as untrue a statement emanating from the Cincinnati *Commercial* and published in other of the newspapers, that he had consulted Butler and Stevens and others on the resolution introduced by him sometime since, proposing to investigate the conduct of high officers of the Government, and that the proposition was objected to because it was represented that, in a conversation with Mr. Bingham, he (Ashley) had said that the resolution was intended to reach General Grant. The reading of the article caused a great deal of laughter, and Mr. Ashley proceeded, and in a long and elaborate speech, characterized the publications wherein Mr. Bingham is represented as denouncing Ashley as a fool.

Eldridge and other Democrats were very anxious that Mr. Bingham should also make a personal explanation, but the latter gentleman, amid considerable laughter, replied that he had nothing to say, and there the matter dropped.

Military Governments south.

The bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee on yesterday, to provide for military government in the Southern States, was debated all day and to night in speeches of twenty minutes and more. The debate was confined to party lines. Every Republican who spoke favored it, and every Democrat opposed it. Mr. Farnsworth said that every prominent general officer in the army favored the bill. A vote is to be taken to-morrow.

Signed by the Speaker and Vice President and Assistant Secretary.

The friends of Colonel Langdon, Assessor of the First Ohio District, are making a strong effort in his behalf, and in the opinion of Senator Sherman they will be successful. It seems that when Langdon was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, he was a Democrat, but since then has changed to the Republican party. Langdon is a gentleman of high character, and has been recommended by the Republican members of the Legislature from Cincinnati.

Mr. Hughert, President of the Pittsburg Councils, is here, and has appeared before the Committee. He commenced by showing a paper in which he declared that the people in this State had been conducted to the Capitol by a mob of one or two hundred. Were five mails or trunk lines through State, mostly east and west, and an equal number running north and south before any other—was only one line controlled by the Legislature. No money, the town wanted to pay the Northern Central Railroad $1,000,000 for a Harrisburg line, and would have done so if the State had been conducted by the Councils of Pittsburgh. Councils had refused to grant the right of way to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Legislature had to do it. Councils had refused to grant the right of way to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Legislature had to do it. Councils had refused to grant the right of way to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Legislature had to do it.

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THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Debate on the Reconstruction Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER reported, from the Committee on Commerce, in favor of concurring in the House amendment to the act amendatory to the act to prevent smuggling, &c. The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported without amendment House bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to award the $300 compensation to those slave owners for slaves taken into the volunteer service, and also to discharge the commission appointed to said act.

Mr. TRUMBULL also reported from the same Committee House joint resolution to prevent corporal punishment in the late rebel States, with amendments making it read that it shall not be the duty of officers of the army and navy, and of the Freedmen's Bureau, to prohibit and prevent whipping or maiming of the person as a punishment of any crime, misdemeanor or any offence by the pretended civil authority in any State lately in rebellion, until the civil government of such State shall have been restored and recognized by Congress.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill for the encouragement of commerce and internal trade by improving direct ship routes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the President was requested to communicate any correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister at Stockholm in relation to the claim of Swedish subjects for prize goods.

Mr. WILLIAMS, called up the resolution giving twenty per cent. increase of compensation to clerks and other persons employed in the department at Washington for one year ending March 3, 1867, which was discussed until our o'clock this morning.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, on which debate occurred.

Mr. SUMNER charged the Secretary of the Treasury with interfering by his influence on political considerations.

Mr. FESSENDEN disagreed with the Senator. Other matters joined in the discussion. Finally the question was taken on the amendment proposing the repeal of the act of 1861

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

VISIT OF THE LEGISLATURE

We are glad so many members of the Legislature have paid a visit to our city, and though it is *of an amical* character, to the State Institutions in this quarter, we are glad the city Council and Board of Trade received them. While here we wish the Senators and Members—of whom there are enough to pass bills in their respective bodies—might be to some pains to acquaint themselves with the merits of certain measures before the Legislature, in which Pittsburgh has a deep interest, and the Connellsville Railroad Bill in particular. Should they conclude to look into the merits of this bill, they will find that not only is Pittsburgh, but the State, interested in its passage. The Road is one of those improvements that develope a State, make it rich and strong, and, with other things, enable it to maintain its position in the march of improvement. That the bill should be in danger of defeat because an existing corporation is opposed to it, is marvellous with intelligent men.

Our Legislature, if it is up to the ordinary standard of intelligence, will take a broader view of the subject, and of its duties. It will consider the rapid growth of the country—its marvellous increase in productions and population; and it will properly consider and take an enlarged view of the relations Pennsylvania holds towards the whole country. The productions—the inland trade and commerce—of an Empire lying West of the Alleghenies, demand a transit through our State,—a transit that will enrich us in a thousand ways. If we give it not one it will be found elsewhere, and Pennsylvania will stand out among the States of the Union a monument, some will say of stupidity, others of venality in her Legislature.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Four or five years ago this title would have brought to the mind of every reader of DICKENS one of his stories, which we consider the poorest he ever wrote, and which excited by its promise, and disappointed by its appearance and character, a large crop of great expectations. But we have other purposes than the review of that already forgotten novel. There are other things besides the story of Great Expectations that produce disappointment.

Great expectations were never more abundant, or more easily raised, than at the present time. There is hardly a class in society, hardly an individual, hardly a kind of business, hardly an interest, hardly a day of the year, in which these great expectations are not producing disappointments, and this, not merely as a consequence, but *as a direct effect*.

An illustration or two will make this plain, and help us on to the lesson which we wish to inculcate. It is stated, apparently on good authority, that the cotton crop is likely to be small this year. This is, of course, to be regretted as a serious public calamity. And we properly inquire for the cause of this deficiency, so widely and justly deplored. It is *not* attributed to lack of capital for the business, not to a want of labor, not to an unfavorable season, not to an inadequate price on the staple. But the reason assigned is, that the product, or profit, of the last year did not meet *expectations*. Northern men, it is said, who have invested capital in this business are disappointed in the results, and are disposed to relinquish it in disgust. Hence the expectation of a light crop and a limited supply of the staple to manufacturers.

Now, whether the disappointment experienced be fairly chargable on the smallness of the products or on the greatness of the expectations, can only be ascertained by inquiring in the individual cases. The crop may have been a good crop, or one as large as it was reasonable to expect, and yet if extravagant expectations had been entertained, disappointment must be felt, and that, perhaps, in sufficient degree to occasion disgust with the business, and its relinquishment for something else. We cannot make the inquiry in individual cases, but from what we know of the general opinion about cotton and its culture, we have no doubt that very extravagant expectations were entertained of the profitableness of it, on the close of the war. Hence many may have gone into the business, anticipating slight difficulties and large profits, and finding neither condition realized according to their hopes, may be disappointed in the results more than they need be. We do not speak of such consequence as a matter of surprise, for it is only such as the cool judgment would expect.

The same cause works the same effects in other matters. Expectations great beyond what either reason or experience justifies, have invaded the minds of men in all departments of business. Nor are they confined to business matters. Some extraordinary advances, that have been made in our age, in science, social life, physical improvement and the accumulation of wealth, have imparted a general impulse to expectations, that makes even those that are most exaggerated and extravagant pass current with man, and secures to them an influence on their most important determinations. How could it be otherwise, than that disappointment should ensue, in many cases, producing discontent, changes of business, embarrassment, and all the usual train of evils.

We believe it is a common rule with moralists as well as political economists to inculcate large and comprehensive aims and purposes. But that in our times, there is a demand—a need we should perhaps rather say—for a moderation and caution, in business matters, in style of living, in expenditure of money; in personal anticipations will not, we imagine, be called in question by any judicious person. The curtailment of *expectations*, would tend greatly to the *steadying* of business, without necessarily contracting its amount, certainly without diminishing its profits or the pleasures connected with its prosecution. And what is true of expectations in *business* is equally true of things in the various interests of personal and social life.

MEXICAN matters put us to the blush whenever we have occasion to say anything about them. We have been so often misled by the innumerable contradictions in the news from that country, and have been so often obliged to unsay our previous announcements, made in good faith, that we are almost afraid our readers may father upon us some of the inconsistencies and lies that are reported from Mexico. It would be worth the while of some curious statistician of small matters, to institute an investigation for ascertaining how many times MAXIMILIAN has been reported as abdicating the Imperial throne, and how many times it has been contradicted. The rise and the fall of the Empire have each occurred, we think, something less than half a score of times within a half score of months. MAXIMILIAN himself—we mean no disrespect by the illustration, only plainness—MAX. himself has appeared to be like the lively and minute animal whose athletic powers led the astonished Hibernian to say, "when you put your finger on him where he is, he is not there." We are not sure, however, after all that our intelligence from that country, in general, is more variable or contradictory than its affairs are. Nor can we promise our readers any great improvement in either. The country is what it is, what bad influences have made it, what bad men keep it, and so the the intelligence thence represents it.

ONE must go from home to hear the news and gossip of his own neighborhood. City news circulates largely in the country. One often hears of events there that he never heard of at home. Still more often of persons. The proverbial saying about puppets is eminently true of some doctors—With no repute at home, they have a fame extensive and profitable in the rural districts. There, too, one hears of the astonishing powers and performances of certain wise women, in the way of fortune telling. husband showing, stolen property finding, &c. It would astonish some people to learn how much money some of these unskilled and unscrupulous quacks make out of the poor and ignorant people who resort to them for the cure of cancer, consumption, scrofula and other of the ills that flesh is heir to. Nor perhaps would it less improve them to learn what numbers of dupes, both male and female, resort to the beldames who profess to practice astrology and to tell fortunes by the lines in the hand or by the evolutions of cards. People are yet extant, even in the famous nineteenth century, who will pay a deceiving old witch that knows nothing of them for stuffing them with lies and unintelligible nonsense about themselves, their relatives and their future fortunes.

SHALL THERE BE A PENALTY?

That any one should, even for an instant, suppose that the loyal people, who at almost incalculable expense of life and treasure fought the war through and the Rebellion down, would ever consent to acknowledge as equals those who for four years strove to destroy the Republic, is indeed amazing. The very idea is enough to cause a hundred battle fields, ridged with the graves of heroic dead, to cry out in indignant protestation. And yet this is just what the President's new plan proposes—the plan of a man who has said more than any other about punishing traitors and making treason odious.

It is frequently said that the generous terms of the Constitutional Amendment would have been instantly and gladly accepted had they been proposed immediately on the surrender of LEE; and it is equally true that had any one then proposed terms less exacting, he would have been denounced for manifesting a willingness to excuse treason and pardon traitors. Since then the rebels have ceased to feel that they were vanquished, and have come to act as though they were victors in the dreadful contest; and we find them to-day attempting to dictate terms on which they will renew their relations in the Union. The President's new scheme was framed and brought forward in this spirit; and should the loyal men of the land assent to it, they would be faithless to the cause of Liberty and the cause which, though it triumphed in the great military struggle, would be beaten in the end.

Though a faithless President, leagued with rebels, with hopes revived by his faithlessness, many seek to bring about a settlement on such terms, the loyal men of the land, we are confident, will listen to them not for a moment, but by a Congress chosen to represent them, will insist on such terms—and such only—as will secure all the fruits of the war, and establish in the Government the principles and ideas which grew out of it.

Congress should not hesitate to act up to this line. To yield the third section of the Amendment, as proposed by the President and his rebel allies, would be virtually conceding that the rebellion was no crime —no offense—that there should be no penalty because none had been incurred. Such a confession would dishonor the memory of half a million of dead heroes, and add injury to the sorrows of numberless widows and fatherless children. Let Congress be firm and prompt, for its action will tell not only on the present but on the future. If this Rebellion goes down in history with no penalty attached to the terms of settlement, what else need we expect but other rebellions, which will end in the overthrow of the Republic and the downfall of Liberty?

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

The Baltimore *Commercial* complains of the sulpineness of that city in permitting Philadelphia to annex, virtually, the Eastern Shore of Maryland to Pennsylvania,—in other words, to divert a valuable trade that belongs to Baltimore. Cities at times show extraordinary indifference to their vital interests. In this respect Baltimore is not singular. We are not prepared to say Pittsburgh belongs to this class, although it is perfectly true that she does some things and omits to do others in a way that draws upon her no small amount of criticism. At the present moment a prompt movement by the citizens would secure the passage of the Connellsville bill in the Legislature, and a road that would confer vast benefits on our State and city. And yet, the movement is not made, and, as a consequence, the bill and the enterprise are likely to fall victims to the monopoly, which is ever watchful—and, according to common fame, unscrupulous. It is time Pittsburgh commenced helping herself. Her unrivaled resources and position as a manufacturing city will not always suffice to enable her to keep ahead or even square in the sharp competition that is going on. Situated on the line of great cities west of the Alleghanies, she can—if she will—hold her proper rank with Cincinnati and St. Louis. Let the leading citizens resolve on a revival of public spirit, which is but the exercise of the will, and all the great results will follow—the stimulation of enterprise, new improvements and solid growth.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

We are puzzled by a brief article in the *National Republican*, which is understood to be a "speaking trumpet" of the President. It says, it has the highest authority for pronouncing the draft of the President's new plan, as published by it from the Richmond *Enquirer*, incorrect or incomplete. But it says that the true thing will be published as soon as acted on by the North Carolina Legislature.

This is queer, truly. It was odd enough that the first publication of the President's new plan should be made in the Richmond papers, and not in those of Washington. But that the President should first propose his plan for the reconstruction of the Union to the rebel State of North Carolina, appears strange to a degree almost confounding. We say North Carolina, because that is the Legislature mentioned by the *Republican* in this connection. We know not but the negotiation may be going forward with other States whose legislatures may be in session.

HON. MR. JOHNSON practically commenced his ignoring process toward Congress and his reconstruction negotiations, independent of it, with the seceded States? The following is the article in the *Republican* referred to:

> We have the highest authority for stating that the "plan" which we printed yesterday from the Richmond *Enquirer*, as the draft of one presented to the North Carolina Legislature providing for the reconstruction of the Southern States, is the correct one. The correct proposition was promptly presented to that body yesterday. A private dispatch received here last evening added the prospect of its adoption was good. At the proper time we shall publish the plan in full. Until then, no one in North Carolina or some one of the other Southern States. All advance publications on the subject have been impolitic and exceedingly unwise.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Capital of West Virginia has been changed by the Legislature from Wheeling to Morgantown, a thriving town on the Monongahela river. So says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, but we confess to not having seen this action of the Legislature anywhere else. It is also stated that the citizens of Hancock, Brooks and Ohio counties (the Pan Handle), in West Virginia, are about to petition their Legislature to be disannexed from that State and to become attached to Pennsylvania. Let them come. The annexation would be in accordance with the fitness of things.

IT was ungrateful in Senator SAULSBURY to avail himself of the first opportunity in the Senate to repudiate the new scheme of Mr. JOHNSON, and to declare in the name of the Democracy that they would have nothing to do with it. This is easily explained. Mr. JOHNSON expected to be a candidate in the next Presidential contest, and should the Democratic party adopt his plan they will commit themselves to him. Of Mr. JOHNSON they have had enough already. While they have enjoyed the fruits of his treason, they are too cautious to make a leader of the traitor, for they know not how soon he would betray them. Therefore Mr. SAULSBURY took the first occasion to repudiate the President and his plan; and thus dealt the hardest as well as unkindest cut which our circle swinging President has received since he set up on his own account.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORKING CLASSES.—A sort of conference took place in London on the 25th between a number of working men and the leading Clergymen in the Church and out of it. Dean Stanley, Professor Maurice, Newman Hall, and others, urged workingmen to state the hindrances which kept them from a place of worship. The workingmen replied that those who did attend gave such a poor example for Christianity that they had no taste for trying the system. Mutual explanations were made and a better feeling seemed to be the result.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE OCEAN.—The New Jersey Geological Report shows that the Atlantic ocean is steadily and rather rapidly encroaching upon the land on the coast of that State. At Cape Island the surf has eaten inwards fully a mile in the last ninety years. Along the bay shore at Cape May the marsh wears away at the rate of a rod in two years. One of the beaches upon the coast is mentioned as having moved inward more than one hundred yards in the last thirty years. It is also the opinion of the oldest observers that the tides rise higher upon the eastern New Jersey uplands than formerly.

FREAK OF NATURE.—The Providence, Rhode Island, *Post* records a freak of nature in that city. A Mr. Ludowig has a young pup, of the ordinary species, eight weeks old, which weighs twelve ounces and is entirely destitute of fore legs; but beneath the skin the shoulders may be feltfully developed. The young poodle is jet black in color, and aside from the absence of its fore legs, is a perfect animal. It does not suffer any from the malformation, as it is full of life and spirit.

The New Jury Bill—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am much pleased to see that the *modus operandi* of selecting jurors has at last engaged the attention of our State Legislators. This is indeed a much needed reform, and one, when made, that should be of a radical character, as it is a fact well known to every intelligent man that many persons utterly unfit for what ought to be the most honorable position are frequently selected—men who cannot understand a sentence of the language spoken in our courts; men who are of bad moral character; men of weak intellect, and even men who, when sought after, have been found to have their home in Dixmont. Now, I ask, what more celebrating satire could any one draw from imagination than this fact?

Now, the question is, what, if any, improvement will the proposed bill be over the present plan? If I understand it, the bill proposes to merely take the work out of the men's hands and place it in others; or in other words pass a law for the appointment or election of two jury commissioners, whose duty it will be to meet as the Court House, (a bad place in my opinion,) and by and with the assistance of other officers, select (just as the commissioners and Sheriff do now) persons suitable for jurors. Now, Bill is either reform or improvement, I cannot see it.

But as it is not fair to pull down without proposing something instead, I will humbly suggest the outline of what I think would be a much more radical, and much better plan.

Suppose there are 30,000 voters in the county of Allegheny, and that the number required to be put into the wheel from one thousand wards would be one to thirty or about three per cent. of the voting population. Now, in order that we get the names of one thousand men of *intelligence* and *integrity* let there be a law passed requiring the board of election officers in each borough, ward, district or township, respectively, to select from the names of three, four or five per centum of the election districts the names of persons possessed of the cardinal qualifications as persons suitable to be drawn from, and let the list be returned by the proper officers to the County Commissioners as the material from which to draw.

The above may not be the best plan, but it appears to be the best to the writer. It is simple in all its details, which are few, and there cannot be a doubt that the election boards of townships are better judges than persons who select from lists of names at haphazard.

G. F.

The President's Plan and the Cabinet.

There is positive authority for saying that it had the approval of a majority of the Cabinet. The Secretary of War dissented. The President gave the Southerners to understand that a general amnesty should form part of the plan. The provision preventing payment for slaves was purposely omitted. The original rebels about Washington are as little pleased with the scheme as anybody else. They adopt the language of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and say the use of the terms "insurrection" and "rebellion" is disrespectful to the South, and contend that the clause regarding the debt incurred by insurrection or rebellion does not apply to the Confederate debt, as the Confederacy was neither. The scheme does not seem likely from present indications to make much headway.

English and American Monitors

At a recent meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers, the highest scientific body in England, Mr. John Hunter, one of the oldest and most celebrated of English engineers, read a paper upon the Navy, in which he conclusively demonstrated that the broadside system of iron-clads was a failure, and that the American monitor, or turret system, must eventually be adopted by the British Admiralty as combining the utmost possible concentration of offense and defense. The paper was elaborately illustrated with diagrams and was attentively listened to by a large and most distinguished audience of engineers. Mr. Hascomb Scott Russell, the builder of the Great Eastern, made a few remarks, partially indorsing the views of Mr. Hunter. Captain Coles, who claims to have invented the turret ship, followed in a brief speech. It is impossible to obtain a full report of the proceedings, as persons are admitted to the meetings of the Institute only upon special invitations, and are required to sign a pledge not to furnish any unauthorized reports to the press. The idea of iron-clads, however, has an plainly recommended to that of Mr. Bourne, that the Admiralty should adopt the American ironclad system.

Consolidation in New Jersey.

The consolidation of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the New Jersey Railroad, has already gone into effect. The New Jersey Railroad Company owns the ferries on the Hudson river, the railway from Jersey City to New Brunswick (thirty four miles), a branch road from Woodbridge to Amboy and another from Brunswick to Millstone in Somerset county. The importance of the canal, the shortest water line across the State, is understood, as well as the power of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which has exerted a great influence in New Jersey politics for many years. The strength of the monopoly will now be enormously increased.

The corporation will act jointly in matters affecting the common interest and separately in their own affairs. The New Jersey Railroad will elect nine directors, the other companies seven each and the State two, these last to act as court board when occasion calls. The stock of the companies will be equalized at a just valuation, profits and expenses will be kept in joint account and the dividends will be distributed *pro rata*.

Handsomely Done.

General Sheridan sent, a few days ago, to Miss Rebecca Wright, of Winchester, Va., an elegant gold watch, an exquisitely wrought chain, a brooch and charms. The brooch is of gold, beautifully wrought into a gauntlet, and set with pearls.

One of the charms, as a correspondent informs us, is a sword set with very costly diamonds. Accompanying this magnificent gift was an autograph letter from General Sheridan, acknowledging Miss Wright's services, which led to the General's success at Winchester, in the battle of the 19th September, 1864.

Miss Wright was a young Quakeress, well known for her faithful labors in the field, and undoubted to be willing to aid the cause at any sacrifice. When General Sheridan was in great doubt how to act he sought counsel of this lady, writing upon a slip of paper which he folded in three, directed to Miss Wright, and in the month that might escape the enemy's search, and thus furnished the information that enabled the General to achieve his victory.

Defalcation in the Treasury Department

The defalcation in the Treasury Department, before mentioned, in the New York branch office, and was caused by the disappearance of a William Lee, of New York, taking with him $35,000 in seven three tenths notes, issued in August, 1864, instead of $60,000, as reported. He has been in the habit of taking them since December last, receiving them from bankers or through Adams Express, but not entering them on the books. He left the city Saturday, January 26, and has been traced to Baltimore, where he cashed his last note, John Rogers. It is not thought that he has left the country. This is the third robbery of the kind in the loan branch office, the first in September, 1864. W. H. Whittlesey disappeared with $100,000 which he restored when arrested. Then $300,000 was missing, and for this one Schroder is now under bail awaiting trial, and now $35,000 more. The system is faulty which allows a number of clerks to pass daily into the hands of clerks, none of whom have given bonds.

French Liberal Opinion of the Intolerant Course of the Pope.

[From L'Opinion Nationale, January 18.]

Quos vult perdere. Our readers know the rest. Yesterday we announced that the Government of the Cardinals have prohibited the celebration of Presbyterian worship, tolerated at Rome for the last six years. To-day we are informed that the Anglican Church has also been proscribed.

* * * The Minister of the United States was informed that the religious services held at the residence of the Legation, protected by the flag of the Union, must be suspended. We can with difficulty believe an act which would constitute a breach of the law of nations. Should the news be confirmed, we hope that the American Minister will refuse to submit to the injunction. We doubt that the Monsignori (Cardinals) are prepared to use force; and, at all events, the representative of the Great Republic can demand his passport.

SPIRITUALISM IN THE PATENT OFFICE.—A curious application for a patent has been made by a New Yorker for a process to determine the falsity or truth of spiritualism. It consists of a room closed perfectly, so that all air is effectually excluded, except air that is previously made to pass through a stop-cock, opened from time to time. Light is only admitted by being passed through a dark blue or violet or black liquid, so that the room is perfectly dark to the unaccustomed eye, but becomes slightly illuminated when one long in the dark. The inventor asserting the particles of common light are much too heavy and solid compared with the subtle elements of the bodies of spirits; therefore common light passes through them, and is not reflected from their surface; to see spirits at all, the light must first be filtered. The room is to be painted with spirits of turpentine or any other spirits mixed with substances akin to carbon. The inventor asserts that with these precautions it may be come possible for the inmates of the room to see spirits, forms or ghosts. He claims the use of filtered light in a closed room for the purpose of divination. The patent was refused, on the ground that which a company of persons were limited in such a room, without sufficient air to breathe, they will not only see ghosts, but also give up their own.

SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRESSING.—The Columbia *South Carolinian* of Friday contains an editorial article on the question, "Are our people ready to give the negro unqualified suffrage?" The editor says there are prejudices to be overcomes but nevertheless: "There are thoughtful men—leading men in the State—who recognizing the hand of Providence in the great changes that have been effected in our condition, regard this final consummation of the war as an essential ingredient of our material and political prosperity. There are those who see in negroes who can read and write, own property, and pay taxes thereon, and are otherwise acceptable members of community, elements of future strength which a wise policy forbids us to ignore."

THE FOREIGN MAILS.—The Postoffice Department has made arrangements by which mails will be forwarded from this country to Europe, and from Europe to the United States, on one additional day of each week, on and after Thursday the 21st of March next, when a vessel of the Bremen line will leave New York with the extra mail, and on and after the second of April, (Tuesday,) when the new arrangement goes into effect from Southampton, England. After the dates above mentioned, Thursday will be the regular sailing day of the Bremen Steamship line from New York, and on Tuesdays the vessels will touch at Southampton on their return. This change will increase the number of European mails to three every week.

THE Springfield, Ohio, *Republican* tells a story of a cow being killed in the vicinity of that city, from whose haunch a large Jack knife, with the blade open, was extracted. The story sounds improbable, but the editor vouches for its truth. An open knife generally proves fatal to the throat of an animal, but in this case it seems that the throat safely defied the power of the knife. Perhaps the digestive organs of the cow were out of order, and the knife was swallowed to facilitate a grand and wonderful operation of nature.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Indian village of St. Regis, in Canada, sixty miles above Montreal, was crushed by an "ice shove" a few days ago. It occurred during the night, and the consternation is described as dreadful. Some of the villagers climbed mountains in trees. Many had nothing to eat for a whole day. Two Indians, it is said, have lost their all, and are lying on straw without any covering.

A New York letter says: In the Bowery there are between thirty and forty stores to let (retail trade) at rents materially under present figures. Many small dry goods and other dealers are going out of business altogether, while not a few liquor dealers, owing to the operation of the Excise Law, are exhibiting an anxiety to sell out. Persons wishing for small stores heretofore renting for $1,500 to $2,000 have no difficulty in obtaining a reduction.

A gentleman in California having made a lady a present of a pair of pistols, after several trials of skill, they concluded to go through the form of a duel. They took their positions, fired at the word, and, to the terror of the lady, the gentleman fell. She threw herself frantically upon the corpse, embracing and kissing it with every emotion of endearment. Under such auspices it is not to be wondered at that the gentleman revived, arose unhurt from the ground, and—and—they are to be married.

The police on Sunday night made a descent upon the gambling house of Alexander R. Spencer, in Broadway, New York, and arrested Spencer and eighty one gamblers, and seized a complete gambling apparatus. Among those arrested were twenty-one married men. They were all gambling at "Keno." Their ages range from fifteen to forty five.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states that the First National Bank of that city has, in a period of four years, accumulated a surplus greater than its original capital, and without impairing its surplus, paid its proprietors a dividend for the past year of fifty per cent.

The New Haven *Palladium* says that recently a gentleman of that city lost a very keen gambler, who had made and lost thirds of money, and who was out of funds and very dispirited, a five dollar bill. The gambler took an express train for Bridgeport, on his way thither won $5,000 in the smoking car.

The costliest watch that was ever made is said to have been one which was constructed in 1811 for the Sultan Abdul Medjid, who must have found it rather inconvenient, since it was five inches in diameter, and struck the hours and quarters on wires, with a sound resembling that of a powerful cathedral clock. It cost 1200 guineas. Another famous watch was made for the Sultan Selim, in which the hours struck on a pencil case, and though it was but three sixteenths of an inch in diameter, its dial not only indicated the hours, minutes and seconds, but also the days of the month. It was made in Geneva.

A Mansfield, Ohio, correspondent, gives an account of the extraordinary escape from drowning of Mrs. Harrington, wife of a farmer living near, and a small lad, while attempting to cross the creek at that place, with a horse and buggy, on Saturday evening last. While about the middle of the stream, pushing their way through the floating ice, the horse got beyond his depth and the buggy, being thus lifted from its bearings, began to float down the stream. Mrs. Harrington, of the Weldon House, and Mr. Campbell, also of Mansfield, were near by at the moment, and, at great peril to their own lives, succeeded in getting them safely to shore.

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Sanger, Stem & Co., of Joliet, contractors for excavating rock in the bottom of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, for deepening the same for the purpose of draining the Chicago river, have a long suit against the city of Chicago, for $125,000 damages, for an alleged violation of contract, etc.

The authorities of New York are beginning to move with vigor against the lottery and gift enterprises. Judge Ingraham, in the Oyer and Terminer Monday, delivered a strong charge against the whole system. Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Judge Russell, after having the grand jury so instructed, said it would be under the necessity of fining a prisoner within the control of the Recorder's Court who should be convicted of having charge of any lottery scheme. The evening paper has not been the only one which has been prosecuted successfully through the play which, inviting a customer or requiring a purchase of goods, offers a chance of a present. Some of the stock of goods MUST BE SOLD by the first of March next, and the Assignee has therefore ordered All Remaining Goods to be closed out at Auction. All persons desiring bargains should call early at No. 127 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

UNION DAILY PRAYER MEETING,

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A. DUPUY,
WM. R. MARTIN.

Pittsburgh, February 4, 1867.

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One case 3 4 ALL WOOL DELAINS,

AT 8 CENTS.

150 doz. LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS,

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GOOD MERINO HALF HOSE,

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5-4 PILLOW CASE COTTON.

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BLACK SILKS,
BEAUTIFUL PLAID POPLINS,
BLACK ALPACAS, very cheap,
NEW SPRING DELAINES,
NEW GINGHAMS, NEW PRINTS,
TICKINGS, FURNITURE CHECK,
CASSIMERES, FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, white and colored,
WHITE QUILTS,
COLORED COUNTERPAINES,
TABLE LINENS,
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.

As the stock is very complete Wholesale and Retail buyers are requested to examine it, as prices will be found as low as anywhere, at

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150 ½ chests Oolong Tea;
100 chests Japan Tea;
15 ½ chests Gun powder Tea;
15 ½ chests Imperial Tea;
50 ½ chests Young Hyson Tea;

250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguyra Coffee;
50 bbls. Loaf Sugar's Syrup;
20 bbls. Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls. Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls. White Dripping.

J. D. BRAVO,
NOS. 22 and 24 DIAMOND.

GROCERIES.

802 Bags Coffee, good to choice.
51 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 hhds. Prime Cuba Sugar;
502 boxes Clarified Sugar;
244 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
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25 bags Prime Rangoon Rice;
135 bbls. Prime to Choice Syrups;

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NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

HON. N. P. BANKS.

Incidents in his Early Life by an Old Employer.

[From the McConnellsville, Ohio, Herald, Feb 2.]

Our townsman, Major S. G. Bemis, formerly of Westboro, Mass., also the native town and present home of General Banks, related to us some interesting facts in the early history of the General, with whom, in their youthful days, he was well acquainted. The Major in those days, 1830-36, was proprietor of a shoe store, to which in the evenings, several young men of the place were wont to resort, to discuss the current gossip, read the papers, &c., on which occasion Banks was usually the reader for the party, and being a constant reader of the new-papers and politicians of the day—was always a general favorite in the social circle. He was also a ready debater, and even while in his apprenticeship, upon the floor of the Worcester House, and Mr. Campbell, also of Mansfield, were cast by at the moment, of the great fall of timber and buildings, succeeded in getting them safely to shore.

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STATE ITEMS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lynch died in Kittanning on Thursday last, aged one hundred and four years. She removed to Kittanning from Westmoreland county many years ago.

The Erie County Poor House is overcrowded, and more than three hundred other persons, mostly women and children, are receiving aid from the Poor Directors.

The Pittsburgh Gazette *Bee* reports a sad accident to a lady named Mrs. Martin, who teaches school on Bentleyhill Run. She leaves in the school room a fire heated by gas from one of the wells. On Friday morning she got her feet scalded from

Daily Commercial

AL OBSERVATIONS IN CHINA.

ace, Superstition, Success—Chi- Theory of Life—Peculiarities of a ter People—Lecture of Rev. Dr.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

ntation of the students of the Ohio l College, Rev. Dr. Wiley, last night, delivered a very interest- ure before them in regard to the es and physicians of China. We elow the material portions of his s, which were delivered in a fa- conversational style:

ll not be at le to communicate much I know! dge to you this evening, as lled upon to speak of a country and of medicine very far in arrears of as ours is aimed in its temperate ew country. I shall call you back medicine was some centuries ago, than help you to any useful knowl- your studies. My connection in xceeded over five years, from 1849 in the position of a physician to sion stationed at the city of Fou in one of the most populous pro- numbering about 18,000,000, in a y not much greater than Ohio. On a fair there were within the walls of the 0,000 people, and including the s, fully 1,000,000. In addition to re of the missionaries and their s, it was my duty to make use of uefice of medicine to promote the nary work among the natives. In a o be used gratuitously. I met our- sses three times a week, but after three years I established a private at that would accommodate all of my patients. I came in contact with e physicians very rarely, as they re exceedingly jealous of foreign pyai- and would immediately retire on king his appearance beside a pa-

ORIGIN OF MEDICAL PRACTICE.

practice of medicine originated in nily, where every other good Insti- took its rise; the father was the physician, from whom the practice l to the priest, whose influence in ousehold came next to that of the ; and from the priesthood it grew seperate profession. In China all customs prevail, but blended to- each being present and exercising t, his ceremony and his authority. octor, priest and father, all are on- with the patient at the same time— erailing element is the Surgeon's charms, figures, cut out of stone or or bones taken from sharks—great ce being placed on these, both for and curing diseases. They in- with the remains of a dead body re injurious to the patient—a large of the ceremonies being very noisy, ing from the theory that diseases are by the presence of evil spirits; as this is the theory of the Christian spied by the people, and the physi- do not interfere in the matter. The is often taken—one of bad, carried d through, with great noise, made a firing of whole packs of their Chi- crackers, and the ringing of gongs their ears.

ABSENCE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

e only by a license that we can speak ir practice as being a medical profes- It is simply a trade. Each physician ires on his own knowledge, and has vn students, keeps his own facts and veries to himself, often not revealing after even to his own students. He is an druggist, and prepares his own ines for administration.

business is divided up into many alities, physicians choosing certain ases for treatment, and leaving others se who prefer them. The practice of ysician is not regarded with as much as in western countries. I think I say he is always a gentleman, always igent, in the sense of Chinese intelli- polite and courteous; and would he not rank among the literary classes, ighly as oft lal circles. His position re than that of the merchant.

decline in China is not a science; it is ricism, with no accurate, reliable facts st upon. It has no anatomy, physi- , or pathology. It consists of a vast cumulation of facts, remembered or rd in their books. Its materia medica it up from long observation. They no anatomy, for the reason that the tion of the human body is absolutely den. The physician would probably be put to death if he attempted to dis- the human subject. They therefore ave no more knowledge on this sub- than we as a people have from outward ervation, and much knowledge is de- l from the process of butchering ani- for the table. They are acquainted the principal organs of the body and the right location, and speak of them ses, but know nothing of their minute n.

CHINESE THEORY OF LIFE.

ey are ignorant of physiology, and w little of the great vital functions of ody. They are not acquainted with culation of the blood. They know lood moves, but as to its great circuit d the body they are entirely ignorant. a consequence, their theory of the e is a striking novelty. Wherever in system they find a pulse, they regard an independent manifestation, having connection with any other pulsation. ing a pulse in the lower extremities, the head other than if the artery avoided with the heart. In their examinations find as many as two hundred differ- pulses, which are described in their ks, each having a distinct indication as he condition of the different parts of body. To the foreign physician it looks remedy indicious to see them examin- the pulse, first in the wrist, then in neck, the throat, the leg, the abdomen, before a correct diagnosis is ventured on.

heir theory of life runs through all r treatments of disease and their idea health. It may be called the theory of and cold. The living body is a pay tween warmth and cold, and it is re- ded as much a positive body as heat. phenomena of the events of the con- of animation not between these two forces best of the body is kept up by food; t the great object of food is not so much nourishment, in their views, as for the pose of generating heat; and this it es do, according to our knowledge of its mical effects, so that they are not far ong. The introduction of food into the mach supplies fuel for heating the sys- ; it is appropriated by the process of estion; passes through various chan- s into the lungs, where by the fanning ration of that organ its excessive heat cooled. It is diffused by the lungs—not the heart—throughout the system; and ile so diffused life is kept up; but if d is allowed to be introduced, which is arded as a positive substance, it will lose itself in the same manner as heat, d build excesses. When a battle goes on, of sometimes gains the ascendency, and patient is thrown into a fever; cold metimes gains the ascendency, and the tient is thrown into a chill. When heat ins a permanent ascendency the patient restored; but when cold gains a perma- nt ascendency, death ensues.

They know nothing of pathology, and consequence the great question in their actice is whether the patient must be benefited by the full fattening or the cold ainment. Attention is directed alto- ther to the theoretic battle that is going in the system; and after all I don't ow but it turns out pretty well in the d. When the physician finds a patient rning up with a fever, he goes to work reduce and replete the system; or if he ds him shaking with a chill, though his ory may be wrong, his practice is right for he goes to work to increase his ermth by hot blankets and stimulants any a patient, no doubt, is saved on a se theory there, as they are, we must limit, in this country.

VIL SPIRITS—INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

They attribute their diseases and death the existence of poisons in the air and wicked spirits; in this latter respect, owever, their ideas are different from ose expressed in the Scriptures, where ckness is said to have been caused by ked spirits. It is not lunacy or insan- y that they mean. Insanity is a disease with them, as with us, and not the sult of demoniacal influence; nor is pilepsy, and remarkable as it may seem, they use the same word, lunacy, to ote insanity, attributing the cause to e influence of the moon. And you ould, under no circumstances, hire a Chi- aman to sleep in the moonlight, night.

MULTIPLICITY OF REMEDIES.

The great strength of Chinese medicine es in the multitude of their remedies. he materia medica is quite as large as rs. It consists of a vast accumulation f materials that, age after age, empirics ave said were good for this and good for hat. Of such facts their books consist. hey are characterized by a vast predom- nance of vegetable matters. As a science hey know nothing of botany; but as far s acquaintance with the characteristics f plants goes, their growth and properties when used as medicines, they are exceed- ingly well versed. I might say with safety that every plant that grows in China has been studied with a view to its medical qualities, and no doubt they are in pos- session of valuable ones that will in time be made useful in other countries; and I might say also that they are about as successful in the treatment of diseases as physicians in other countries.

Next to vegetable remedies are animal products in their practice. Some of them are exceedingly disgusting in their appli- cation to the human system. The more ornithalish the animal, the better is the medicine. The medicine taken from a shark, for instance, is considered more powerful than that obtained from a better behaved fish; and the blood of a lion or tiger is more powerful as a medicine than the blood of less ferocious animals. The blood of a tiger would be given a man who needed a little more of the tiger in his con- position; and the blood of a lion would be given to one who needed a general rousing up of his powers.

A class of medicines which we have not touched as yet, is the poisonous substance of animals and insects. They do not know how to extract the poisons, but they cut off the stinging portions of the insects, scor- pions and such like, which are prized very highly, and apply them in various ways. Some of them prove very powerful and prompt in their action.

They do not deal very extensively in mineral substances, arguing that as but few of the mineral substances are embraced in the human organization, it would not be proper to infuse such substances into the system. Mercury and iron are about the only minerals they use, which they employ in various forms, mercury extensively, in something like our blue pill, and some- thing resembling calomel.

PECULIARITIES OF THEIR PRACTICE.

The physician approaches the sick room with courtesy and politeness, and having ascertained the nature of the disease of his patient, proceeds to prepare his prescrip- tion. Their prescriptions generally are vast compounds; they go on the suppo- sition, very common with other practition- ers, that it is best to give several remedies together, so that one of them will hit the case. Sometimes there com- pound as many as fifty to eighty different ingredients, and stew them all together and then administer them. They hardly ever prescribe less than fifteen or twenty simple medicines. The physician is not so much a prescriber as a seller of medi- cine. He sells his customer what he thinks is best for them, or the friends, but it is very frequently the case that they mince the medicine, or business, before it is put up a prescription of ten or thirty remedies to be compounded, when the question will arise, how much is this worth? The phy- sician makes as low an estimate as possi- ble, and begins. Perhaps the patient may think it is too high, that it cannot be afforded; and one article and another is thrown out, to reduce the cost—often the article most valuable for the patient. In some cases they could afford only a pre- scription, or its price, and the patient de- liberately gives himself up to the rather than pay the price demanded.

PECULIARITIES OF THE PHYSICIAN.

The physician is greatly responsible for his patients. If he fails to cure the pa- tient or his friend may prosecute him at once. If through any inattention or mis- take he loses a mandarin's child or a person, he must pay the penalty; which penalty generally means the support of the family. If through a fatal medical blunder this result happens, he is never afterward prohibited from practising the profession in a regulation that might, perhaps, prove advantageous in other countries. Visits are never charged; they charge simply for the medicine used, and it is always on the principle that the patient gets better, and does not very favorable for large incomes and great wealth.

NOVEL CUPPING PROCESS.

They employ cupping to a large extent, to relieve local inflammations, etc., but they employ a different process from what we do.

They prepare the place on the skin by scarification, and then a man or woman who makes a business of it applies the mouth and sucks away the blood. Their power of suction, by constant practice, becomes tremendous; and it is sometimes very disgusting, as they also relieve old sores and abscesses in the same way.

HORROR OF WATER.

The Chinese are exceedingly afraid of water. They do not drink it sick or well, using it only in a limited way as medicine, prescribed in table spoonful doses. Their universal drink is tea, made just as they want it. On one occasion a little boy fell in a fishing fit, and we resorted to the American method of dashing water in his face. The result was almost a riot among the Chinamen present, who cried out against it with as much power as if we were murdering the boy. Fortunately for us, he recovered so quickly as to astonish them and save us from harm.

WONDERFUL SECRET MEDICINE.

A man who makes a medical discovery there, keeps it as a secret, making it be- con out of it, instead of communicating it to his brother physicians, as is done with us. There is a remedy there known as the red pill, of *non absorbtion*. It is manufac- tured by a single family, and is sold in a restricted way among the physicians. It is a powerful remedy, and is resorted to in the low diseases that prevail in that country. Its prominent indication is its prompt and powerful sudorific influence. I had no means of analyzing it, and per- haps if I could have done so, no scientific discovery, on account of our very limited knowledge of their materia medica. It was slightly narcotic, but powerfully su- dorific. I never knew of anything that would start the perspiration through the system, and start perspiration so instantaneously. Some day we may have the benefit of it.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Whatever we may say of their ignorance and want of scientific information, they can do what we cannot—they can cure hy- drophobia. The remedy is confined to a class or a clique, of physicians who make a monopoly of curing it. While the phy- sicians confess in and professes this almost a specific, his superstition carefully pro- hibits the presentation of anything con- taining hemp, under the notion that the sight of it will neutralize his medicine. We, of course, laugh at this, as we cannot laugh at the fact of his cure, for it is more than we can do with all our knowledge.

SKIN AND EYE DISEASES.

The diseases of China are pretty much the same as ours with the exception that inflammatory diseases are rarer. Cutane- ous diseases are more common. Almost every Chinaman has something wrong in his skin, which arises, no doubt, from every one of them being a dirty scamp. They eat, live and die in filth.

They have a great amount of eye dis- eases, also. Almost every fifth man one meets he will find something the matter with his eyes; and every fifteenth man loses his eyesight nearly altogether. They attribute it two things:

EXCESSIVE SHAVING

and the use of rice. The diet among the poorer people is almost exclusively rice, with the addition occasionally of a little salt fish. I think they are right in refer- ence to this system of shaving—taking off all the hair of the head except the little one on the crown. In addition to this they shave all over, nearly, the forehead, nose, eyes, up into the nostrils, in the ears— they make a complete shave of it, and do it frequently, keeping the skin well pol- ished by the operation. This cannot be otherwise than injurious; even the shaving of the upper lip, is no doubt injurious. I would like to have my beard grow, stop shaving altogether, but custom seems to forbid it, in my case, at least.

ORIGIN OF THE CHOLERA.

They claim the honor of instituting the cholera. They have a history of it, some- thing to this effect: That in the last year of the Emperor Tow Kang, 1826, in the city of Song-Kiang, there was observed a red vapor rising above and hanging over the whole sea. It was perfectly calm, and the cloud hung there for three or four days. The people became greatly alarmed, re- sorted to their charms and other methods of warding off evil, such as the burning of great quantities of fire crackers and ring- ing of gongs. Finally an eastern wind came up and carried the vapor over the city. Instantly it was submerged with cholera, and the cloud passed off north- ward into Tartary. The symptoms of the disease, as described in their books, are the same as those of cholera here. Has Chi- nese are close observers, and I have a utmost confidence in what they put down in their books. From Tartary they trace the cholera into Siberia, thence into Rus- sia, and from there into France, reaching Europe in 1831 or 1832, when its ravages with our knowledge of its advent in the Western world.

I was surprised the other day at seeing in one of the city papers a recipe for the cholera closely resembling the remedy used by the Chinese. It was boiled in salt- kin, and press it against the anus tightly, to prevent the discharges. The Chinese pursue the same method, but do the work more effectually. They will administer as many as fifty to eighty different ingredients, and stew them all together and then administer them. They hardly ever prescribe less than fifteen or twenty simple medicines. The physician is not so much a prescriber as a seller of medi- cine. He sells his customer what he thinks is best for them, or the friends, but it is very frequently the case that they mince the medicine, or business, before it is put up a prescription of ten or thirty remedies to be compounded, when the question will arise, how much is this worth? The phy- sician makes as low an estimate as possi- ble, and begins. Perhaps the patient may think it is too high, that it cannot be afforded; and one article and another is thrown out, to reduce the cost—often the article most valuable for the patient. In some cases they could afford only a pre- scription, or its price, and the patient de- liberately gives himself up to the rather than pay the price demanded.

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Open Daily, 10 to 4 o'clock. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Owing to alterations in progress at their late office have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Interest allowed on Deposits. NEW YORK

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company), Capital $500,000 paid in will purchase to-day 1 share in it (par 60).
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized as the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, will attend to all of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of PITTSBURGH business (15 yards), and is prepared for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., give notices by postage, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the world.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company, since its organization in 1853, will, we be- lieve, be continued to the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.
DIRECTORS.
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ROBERT S. HAYS, | FRANCIS H. BAILEY,
THOMAS H. HOGE, | JOHN H. SAMPLE,
WM. WILKINS, | JOHN WILSON,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. OF PAN-AMERICA, OF COLUMBUS on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1866, as required by the Auditor General of Ohio, for the Annual Report, January 7th, 1867.
The fund on which the company is to be Accident Insur- ance, is composed of Ohio Stocks, in the hands of the Treasurer of Columbus and Ohio. The amount of au- thorized capital stock is $100,000; the amount of the capital stock paid in is $50,000; the amount secured by stock notes is $50,000.
The Assets of the Company are as follows: Cash on hand and in Bank, $2,000 00; Bonds and Mortgages, $1,000 00; Company, as their cash value, $1,000 00; Stock in the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, $1,000 00; Insurance notes & per cent. interest, $5,000 00; Stock in the Indianapolis Central Railroad Company, $1,000 00; Stock in the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, $1,000 00; Stock in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, $1,000 00; Insurance on Steamboat, $1,000 00; Insurance on Merchandise, $1,000 00; Insurance on Dwelling House, $1,000 00; Insurance on Furniture, $1,000 00; Insurance on Horses, $1,000 00; Insurance on Carriages, $1,000 00; Insurance on Harness, $1,000 00; Insurance on Saddles, $1,000 00; Insurance on Buggies, $1,000 00; Insurance on Sleighs, $1,000 00; Insurance on Robes, $1,000 00; Insurance on Blankets, $1,000 00; Insurance on Whips, $1,000 00; Insurance on Trunks, $1,000 00; Insurance on Valises, $1,000 00; Insurance on Carpet Bags, $1,000 00; Insurance on Umbrellas, $1,000 00; Insurance on Canes, $1,000 00; Insurance on Watches, $1,000 00; Insurance on Jewelry, $1,000 00; Insurance on Clothing, $1,000 00; Insurance on Money, $1,000 00; Insurance on Bonds, $1,000 00; Insurance on Mortgages, $1,000 00; Insurance on Stocks, $1,000 00; Insurance on Bills Receivable, $1,000 00; Insurance on Accounts, $1,000 00; Insurance on Notes, $1,000 00; Insurance on Deeds, $1,000 00; Insurance on Leases, $1,000 00; Insurance on Contracts, $1,000 00; Insurance on Agreements, $1,000 00; Insurance on Policies, $1,000 00; Insurance on Certificates, $1,000 00; Insurance on Receipts, $1,000 00; Insurance on Vouchers, $1,000 00; Insurance on Checks, $1,000 00; Insurance on Drafts, $1,000 00; Insurance on Orders, $1,000 00; Insurance on Bills of Lading, $1,000 00; Insurance on Warehouse Receipts, $1,000 00; Insurance on Shipping Receipts, $1,000 00; Insurance on Bills of Sale, $1,000 00; Insurance on Mortgages, $1,000 00; Insurance on Deeds of Trust, $1,000 00; Insurance on Powers of Attorney, $1,000 00; Insurance on Letters of Credit, $1,000 00; Insurance on Letters of Introduction, $1,000 00; Insurance on Letters of Recommendation, $1,000 00; Insurance on Letters of Application, $1,000 00; Insurance on Letters of Resignation, $1,000 00; Insurance on Letters of Dismissal, $1,000 00; Insurance on Letters of Appointment, $1,000 00; Insurance on Letters of Commission, $1,000 00; Insurance on Letters of Instruction, $1,000 00; Insurance on Letters of Advice, $1,000 00; Insurance on Letters of Remittance

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Firemen's Association will be held in their Hall, in City Building, on Monday evening next.

THE FAIR in City Hall is moving on finely, the crowd increasing with each successive evening. Good music and a grand promenade to close with each evening.

NEW LEAD FACTORY.—Messrs. Fahnestock & Co., are erecting a large new building at the south end of the Monongahela Bridge, intended for a white lead manufactory. The building is of frame and will be completed in a few days.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—Passengers can go through to Uniontown now on the Connellsville Railroad, by changing cars at Swickley creek and Jacob's creek. Freight is not received for any point beyond Swickley creek.

JACKSON INDEPENDENT BLUES.—The members of that once popular military company the Jackson Independent Blues, and all soldiers of the Mexican war, are requested to meet this evening at eight o'clock, at Louis Higer's, 48 Market street. Important matters will be considered.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Joseph Weaver, who was convicted in the United States District Court a few days since, of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of five years, was taken to that institution yesterday by officer Christian Feid.

CUT HIS HEAD.—A man named Barney Norton, while considerably intoxicated, fell on the pavement in the Allegheny Diamond, at an early hour yesterday morning, cutting his face and head very badly. He was taken to Lockup, and was discharged yesterday morning by Mayor Morrison on the payment of a nominal fine for drunkenness.

THE SMITHFIELD STREET OUTRAGE.—The little boy Close, who was so severely scalded by a team employed in Guckenheim's grocery store, on Smithfield street, near Market, is recovering slowly, and his physician has hopes of yet saving the injured eye. The man charged with committing the assault will have a hearing before Alderman Donaldson to-morrow.

SLIGHT FIRE.—On Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the brewery owned by Henry Klingling, situated near the corner of Sidney and Page streets, East Birmingham. The flames were discovered before they had gotten much headway, and were extinguished with considerable difficulty before any material damage was done. The fire originated through a defective flue.

REFUSED TO PAY TOLL.—Mr. DAVID J. THOMAS, night toll keeper at the South end of the Monongahela bridge, appeared yesterday before Justice A. Ammon, of East Birmingham, and charged Henry Helmen and Henry Wofferman with crossing the bridge early yesterday morning, without paying toll, contrary to the Act of Assembly. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused. The offense is punishable by a fine of five dollars.

OUR WEEKLY.—Now ready for mailing. Price five cents, single copy. Per year $2 00. In clubs of twenty, $1 50 per year, with one copy extra to club agent. We think the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL for the best family paper in the State. Its price cannot be complained of, as the former is cheap. Besides this, it contains the latest news of the day, and all parts of the world, and an original sermon. Enough reading in each number to make a good sized volume.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Youghiogheny Iron and Coal company, held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, February 6th instant, Samuel M. Wickersham, F. B. Leech, Charles Hathaway, William B. Idwin, L. Dock, William Sterling and H. F. Kenny, of Philadelphia, were elected directors for the ensuing year. The directors meet on Wednesday, the 13th instant, when the A. M. will select one of their members as President.

MILITARY CONFIRMATIONS.—Among the confirmations of military appointments by the Senate, on Wednesday, for gallant and meritorious service, are the names of Cols. S. B. M. Young and Joseph Dickinson, who are made Brigadier Generals by brevet. Col. Young is a resident of Tempera, Venango county, and served honor in the army for four years, being the Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Col. Dickinson was a Lieutenant in the 13th city, having been connected for several years with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

RUNAWAY IN SOUTH PITTSBURGH.—Two horses attached to a hay wagon, while passing along Carson street, in the south ward, yesterday forenoon, took fright at a locomotive on the Pan Handle Railroad, and dashed up the street at a terrific gait. The driver was thrown from his seat, and had his shoulder fractured. The frightened animals continued their mad career, finally coming in contact with a heavy coal wagon. One of the hind wheels of the hay wagon was broken, the tongue split, and one of the horses broken. The injured man was carried into a grocery store near by, where he received proper attention.

HORSES STOLEN.—Two horses belonging to a lady residing near Baden, Beaver county, were stolen from the stable on Wednesday. A horse belonging to Dr. Lee, residing in the same town, was also stolen on the same night. The animals were all traced in this direction, and yesterday afternoon, the two horses stolen from the lady at Baden, were found on array to Allegheny, and were identified as the property of the lady. The horse belonging to Dr. Lee could not be found, and it is supposed that the thieves have disposed of the animal in this city.

THE VACATION OF SPRUCE ALLEY.—The action of the City Councils, at their last meeting, in consenting to the proposed vacation of a portion of Spruce alley, in accordance with the petition of certain property holders of the Ninth ward, has created considerable opposition from many of the residents of the Ninth ward. A call was circulated through the ward yesterday, and numerously signed, requesting the Councils to withhold their consent. The object of the meeting to be held in the School House on Monday evening, to take action in the matter. It is understood that a petition will be laid before Councils to-morrow.

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Newer Assessments.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

You will do *all property holders* in the First and Second wards of Allegheny a very great service by calling their attention to the assessments made for the widening of Ohio street, now in progress. All such parties had better examine the assessments before it is too late, and I have no doubt that the most of them will be greatly astonished at the sums assessed to them, although they may now think that they have no interest in the matter. TAX PAYER.

The We kly Commercial.

This afternoon the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be out and ready for mailing. Price, five cents single copy. By mail per annum, $2 00 for one copy. In clubs of twenty, $1 50 per year, with one copy extra to club agent. We think the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL to be the best family paper in the State, at the price required. It contains the latest news of the day, and all parts of the world, and an original sermon. Enough reading in each number to make a good sized volume.

Public Amusements.

THEATER COMIQUE.—Mr. J. P. Sutton, the "leading man" of this establishment, will take a benefit this evening, and presents for his occasion a very attractive bill. Mr Sutton is a very clever melo-drama actor, and has performed during the season many arduous characters very acceptably. He deserves to have a full house, and his friends should rally to his support.

VARIETIES.—Manager Aims' popular place of amusement was never more popular than now. Crowded houses nightly attend the success of the establishment. Drama, farce, ballet, songs, dramas and burlesques are on the bill for this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—The Fakir of Vishnu last evening presented Miss W. Swain, corner Diamond and Pike, Allegheny, with a handsome lounge, and Miss Sarah Whalley, 27 River Avenue, Allegheny, with a hat rack. To-night, he will give away a silver watch, one gold and one silver medal. To-morrow afternoon, the Fakir will give a dress and presents to all children in attendance.

SPREAD THE TRUTH.—Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that a man in the next world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close-communion affair, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad, in every sense that; it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of the present invigoration millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the Western Hemisphere, and that the verdict in their favor has been spontaneous to enthusiastic and its favor have been spontaneous to enthusiastic and its favor have been such as only perfect health to day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit has been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected: if lives have been saved: if the bonds have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*: and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The case of J. M. Fulton vs. J. Heron Foster was concluded yesterday at four o'clock, but a verdict had not been rendered at adjournment. The case of N. J Higbys vs. E. A. McDonald was then taken up, but after a jury had been empaneled Court adjourned until Monday.

Before Judge Meldrum the jury in the case of John Colton vs. the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $1,111.

DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Hampton was engaged yesterday in trying the case of William Fisher vs. Gillespie & Mitchell, being an action to recover for work done on a contract, the amount of $3 760 76. The case will probably be concluded to day.

An Acknowledgment from Bishop Kerfoot.

The undersigned most gratefully acknowledges the prompt and generous response to his request for means to relieve the wants of the poor:

January 30.—From Mr. J. W. Hill, $50; Mr. Wm. Lea, $50; Cash, $5, through Mr. Van Doren from Mrs. Wolfe, $10 from Sixth Ward Farm, $50.

February 1.—E. M. D., $5.

February 2.—From Mrs. Holdship, $10.

February 3.—Mr. M., $5.

February 6.—Through Mr. Ormsby Phillips (for Mr. S. $25; J. W. B., $5) $30; through M., Morris from Clarke & Co., $50; from the ministers of Christ & Co., and of the Union Line, $57; $10, Mr. R.; $5, Miss A. Total Received, $350.

This very liberal help meets the present urgent necessities. I will ask for more as soon as I need it, being now very sure of all needful help, when asked for. We will use it all prudently. J. B. KERFOOT, Bishop.

No. 119 Penn street.

OUR LEGISLATIVE VISITORS.

Meeting of the City Councils and Board of Trade—Arrangements for the Reception of the Visitors—Their Arrival and Entertainment at Mono gahela House—The Programme To-Day.

In view of the visit to our city by a large numbers of our State legislators, informal meetings of the City Councils and the Board of Trade were held yesterday morning.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCILS.

An informal meeting of the Select and Common Councils of this city, was held yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, in the Common Council chamber, for the purpose of taking action relative to the reception of the Legislature. On motion of Mr. Thos. Steel, Mr. James P. Tanner of the Select Council, was called to the chair, and Mr. David Crawford, of the Select, and Mr. Wm. A. Tomlinson, of the Common Council, appointed Secretaries.

Mr. James Rees suggested that a committee, consisting of His Honor, the Mayor, and the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, be a committee to receive the Legislature at the Depot in the afternoon, and that this meeting adjourn until this (Thursday) evening at seven o'clock, to take further action towards giving the Legislature a more fitting reception, when a larger number of the members of the Council would be present.

Mr. Steel moved to amend Mr. Rees's suggestion, by calling the meeting for this (Friday) evening.

After further suggestions were made by the members present, Mr. John Simpson moved that a committee, consisting of His Honor the Mayor, the President of Councils and a committee of the Select and Common Council, be appointed to receive the Legislature at the Depot, and to conduct them to the hotels to be assigned to the members of the Councils for a joint meeting in the Common Council Chamber, this evening, at seven o'clock.

The motion was unanimously adopted and the following gentlemen named as the Committee of Reception:

His Honor, Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor; James McAuley, President of Select Council; Thomas Scott, President of Common Council; David Crawford, John Simpson, Richard Thompson and Jacob Reek, of Select Council; James P. Tanner, R. W. Roberts and Wm. A. Tomlinson, of Common Council.

Councils then adjourned until this evening, when, it is hoped, every member will be present.

MEETING OF BOARD OF TRADE.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was also held yesterday morning, at the store of White, Orr & Co., on Fifth street, to take action relative to the reception of the Legislature. In the absence of the President, John Simpton, Esq., the Vice President was called to the chair, and William W. Ward, Esq., appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Reception, to receive the Legislature upon their arrival at the depot in the afternoon, after which the meeting adjourned:

Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Harvey Childs, C. D. Hughes, George R. White, James Lewis, W. W. Ward, Joseph R. Hunter, John Simpton, W. McCrery, D. McSadden, Edward Grigg, E. F. Shuster, J. Herron Foster, Col. E. Jay Allen and George H. Anderson.

The excursionists arrived in this city at 1:20 o'clock, P. M., and were received by the Mayor and reception Committee, and escorted to carriages, provided by the Board of Trade, to the Monongahela House, which had been selected as their headquarters. After refreshing themselves they dispersed through the city in small squads and visited many of our prominent manufacturing establishments. A number of the gentlemen had never before visited our city, and, as a matter of course, they were much astonished at the magnificent display of the manufactories they inspected. To-evening, our guests, by invitation of Mr. Henderson, visited the Opera House.

The following are the names of our visitors:

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

C. Burnett, of Monroe; D. McConaughy, of Cumberland; W. Meredith, of Philadelphia; C. P. Jones, of Bucks; John Wells, of Mifflin; Thomas B. Cunningham, of Northumberland; Bingham, of Allegheny; James L. Graham, of Allegheny; Harry Wolfe, of Indiana; Turnet Craft, of Mercer; Daniel Agnew, of Chester; R. A. Brown, of Lawrence; Warren Davies, of McKean.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

John H. Barton, of Delaware; Allen Craig, of Carbon; David S. Koon, of Luzerne; C. E. Boyle of Fayette; John Phelan, of Greene; Porter Long, of Cumberland; Frederick Harnet, of Berks; S. McPherrin, of Mercer; James Sabers, of Philadelphia; John P. Jeffries, of Monongahela; Stephen G. Boyd, of York; John Ewing, of Washington; W. B. Waddell of Chester; George Wolsel, of Allegheny; Frank Mussing, of Allegheny; Thomas Bell, of Cambria; Harry Robinson, of Somerset; P. F. Quinn, of Schuylkill; D. Ross, of Union; E. D. Rath, of Lancaster; David Lee, of Allegheny; Samuel Crabtree, of Allegheny; Andrew Armstrong, of Lancaster; George A. Quigley, of Philadelphia; John Walton, of Montgomery; Nicholas Hollzel, of Adams; William Power, of Allegheny; Levi Mason, of York; George Y. Mckinney, of Washington; A. Carlisle, of Allegheny; A. W. Kinnedi, of Indiana; John P. Glass, Speaker, of Allegheny.

MOVEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

The gentlemen having charge of the arrangements have decided upon visiting the House of Refuge and Diamond House Hospital to-day. A special train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway has been secured, and will leave the depot in this city this morning at ten o'clock, returning in the evening. To-morrow the Penn Paul Orphan Asylum will be visited in the morning, and in the afternoon the city cemeteries will be visited, if the weather is pleasant as possible.

The Opera Last Evening.

The second performance of "L'Africaine" was witnessed last evening by another large and brilliant audience. On the whole the performance was not as satisfactory as that of Wednesday evening, for the reason that the opera was greatly mutilated, many passages and scenes being omitted. The opera is quite lengthy, and requires nearly four hours to give it a full representation. Nevertheless Mad. Gilbert, Mlle Canissa, Signors Irfre, Marra, Colletti and others in the prominent roles, sang and acted their respective parts in true artistic style.

To night, Donizetti's grand opera, in three acts, "Lucretia Borgia," will be performed, the principal characters will be sustained by Mesdames Ghilioni and Patti Strakosch and Signors Erradi and Belletti. By the solicitation of Managers Henderson and Strakosch, the visiting members of the Legislature will be in attendance this evening.

To morrow afternoon, a Grand Opera Matinee will be given, the opera being "The Barber of Seville." The admission price has been placed at fifty cents. This will afford many persons an opportunity of hearing this delightful opera in a pleasing opera, who find it inconvenient to attend at night.

TICKET OFFICE ROBBED.—Yesterday afternoon the ticket office of the Varieties Theater, on Fenn street, was broken into and robbed of about fifty tickets of admission. The robbery was discovered, when Mr. Aims, the proprietor, was in order to discover the thief, changed the tickets by delivering three boys appear at the door and presented tickets similar to those sold, when they were taken into custody. They stated that the tickets had been given them by two boys, named John Kelly and Patrick Dunn. Kelly was afterwards arrested, and about fifty of the stolen tickets found in his possession. The lads will have a hearing this morning.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Friday, February 8, 1867.

CATTLE.—The market during the week was very firm with active demand. Prices were materially higher. The advance on the neater descriptions was $1 50 per hundred, on lower qualities from $1 to $2 per hundred. The receipts of cattle were quite small. Among the sales reported we notice two head of the finest steers that have made their appearance for a long time. Their weight was 1,25 pounds. They were disposed of to Mr. Jenkins at Pittsburgh prices. Pretty steep figures these. The operations for the past two weeks were as follow:

January 31	677 head	Price, $4 87@5 50
February 1	1,056 head	Price, $4 87@5 50
" 4	1,733 head	" 4 87@5 50
" 5	New Issues 1865	" 5 00@5 75
" 6	1,733 head	" 5 00@5 75

Being an advance in prices and a decline in the number sold of 121 head.

HOGS.—The market was very firm with an active demand for extra hogs. Prices have fluctuated during the week from $7 00@7 10 per cwt, with purchasers for all that were offered at the advance. The operations for the past two weeks were as follow:

January 31	6,066 head	Price, $5 80@6 50
February 1	6,466 head	" 5 80@6 50

Being a falling off in the sales of 2 400 head. The market closed very firm.

SHEEP.—The market was nominally unchanged There was quite a falling off in the receipts. The advance was 12 per cent. The sales for the past two weeks were:

January 31	5,107 head	Price, $4 00@6 25
February 1	3,711 head	" 4 00@6 37

Below will be found the sales in the order they were made:

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Weight.	Price
J S Huff	Seiler	17	21 180	$ 10
J S Huff	Toon	19	15 525	5 00
J S Huff	Hathaway	33	33 660	5 00
J S Huff	Hathaway	48	57 675	6 25
J S Huff	Mc Clelan	72	86 400	6 25
J S Huff	Hedges	46	57 375	6 75
J S Huff	Mclaughlin	21	26 880	7 00
Fairing	Mc Arule	37	36 825	5 00
Brown	Mooney	31	31 575	7 75
Brown	Mooney	31	31 575	7 75
Brown	Dawson	18	18 450	5 00
Brown	Dawson	18	18 450	5 00
Hoffman	Mooney	20	18 750	5 00
Hoffman	Duffey	20	18 750	5 00
M Craige	Herdick	15	18 825	6 25
Rose	Mc Cutcheon & Co	19	19 950	7 00
Rose	Wood, M & Co	17	19 400	6 87
Wheeler	Malin	18	16 200	6 00
Wheeler	Malin	18	16 200	6 00
Smith	Tenison	12	4 275	10 00

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT.

Seller	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price
Fairing	Cook & Kuhn	32	8,040	$ 7 00
Fairing	Cook & Kuhn	31	7 905	7 25
Brown	Cook & Kuhn	43	10,965	7 25
Brown	Cook & Kuhn	44	11,220	7 25
Orr & Imbrie	Singer & Im	41	10,455	7 25
Orr & Imbrie	Singer & Im	44	11,220	7 25
Orr & Imbrie	Singer & Im	60	15,300	7 25
Orr & Imbrie	Singer & Im	61	15,555	7 25
Hedges	Singer & Im	42	10,710	7 25
Hedges	Singer & Im	42	12,180	7 25
Hedges	Singer & Im	42	10,710